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### THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND UNLAWFUL MONOPOLY.

From the complaint of the Sun Printing and Our constitutional system is based upon the freedom of the press, and to this end there should be given to the great organs of public opinion every facility to present all the news: and a monopoly which seeks to chape and control the news into one standard form. and that form determined by its governing body through its executive officers. is a peculiarly objectionable monopoly. Thus a considerable part of the newspaper press of the country has been melled to print only such news as the said Associated Press sees fit to transmit to its several members, and It has been for many years a matter of news partial, unfair and partisan statements have been given to the pub-He at large. Even if the Associated Press has not thus abused, as so many citizens have believed and openly charged, its dominating power over the day to the average citizen.

lecture tour.

# Awkward Facts and Questions.

Even the most reckless of rosewater communists who think that society can continue to have the cake of private capital and eat it too might derive an crease in size." impulse toward sober reflection from contemplating the status of the Ameriess involves.

year was one of record breaking rail- Pernambuco. ad traffic. At the end of it the Pennvivania Railroad, casting up its accounts, found and has just - reported that although gross earnings for the year were the largest in its history and ncreased \$10,793,227 over the earnings 1912, net earnings were \$233,131 less than in the previous year. These figures are not large, but their symptomatic importance is enormous. What they mean is set forth by SAMUEL REA, president of the road, in the following statement made after analyzing the causes of greater expenditures which absorbed all the gains in gross return and more:

"It is evident that the ability to regulate wages and working conditions and other heavy operating expenses has, as the result of Federal and State legislation, largely passed from the control of ment, as has also the power of your company and other railroads to transportation service rendered. • It is difficult to escape the conclusion that me way must be found whereby the serious but divided responsibility of governmental regulation of rates, wages and other railway matters shall either be concentrated under one administrative branch of the Government, or the results of legislative acts, orders of commissions and awards of arbitration boards shall be recognized by rate regulatory commissions, that regulation of wages, rates and other matters may continue without working a manifest injustice to the railroads and those who have invested in their se-

> hasis is lent to the foregoing by exhibit of the results

calendar years it appears that while railroad gross earnings increased \$578,-088,208, net earnings made the paltry increase of \$11,572,193. The showing is set forth in the following table, giving the results of each of the last four years in comparison with the year previous:

Year. Gross earnings. Net earnings 1913......Tnc. \$142,621,797 Dec. \$33,487,100 1912.....Inc. 221,579,969 Inc. 60,350,838 1911......Dec. 80,024,816 Dec. 24,288,388 1916 ..... Inc. 239,011,258 Inc. 8,996,844 Pour years.Inc. \$573.088,208 Inc. \$11,572,193

It is estimated that during this quadrennium about \$2,000,000,000 of new capital was spent on the railroads, in-SUNDAY, Per Month....... 68 capital was epent on the railroade, in-DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month...... 1 90 volving an addition of \$100,000,000 at the interest rate of 5 per cent. to THE EVENING SUN, Per Year....... 2 50 the annual burden of fixed charges which must be met out of net earnings. If the railroads had been able to keep operating expenses at something like the ratio which used to be recognized as normal, say about two-thirds of their gross earnings, the net revenues would have increased about \$191,000,-000 in the last four years, or more than seventeen times their actual increase. Such a gain in net would have provided Paris office, e Rue de la Michodière, off Rue du satisfactorily for the increase in capital charges and left a satisfactory surplus for the owners and for the needs of the property.

On results actually achieved the and if it is surprising that "under WARDS is quoted as saying: these circumstances, and with further radical legislation of various sorts proposed, business should be everywhere depressed." The question is posed all over the face of economic conditions for the American people to answer.

The effects of a control over railroads separate from the responsibility which attaches to private ownership have been demonstrated. Under Government ownership the political regulators of railroad service and expenses would be obliged to acknowledge financial responsibility for their acts and edicts. Do the American people want Government ownership of the railroads? The alternative is to concede to the private owners of railroad propcomplaint that by such control of the of their property proportionate to their financial responsibility and risk.

### Alexander Dumas on Flying the Atlantic.

ALEXANDER DUMAS, engineer, has the transmission of intelligence, yet it is faculty of imagination usually asso. values his reputation he cannot too prejudicial to the public that it should clated with a distinguished name. Talk. soon deny the interview. We are not be within its power to determine in ing on Thursday to the Society of saying that the picture of "Pancho" what form and to what extent the news Aerial Navigation about flying the At- VILLA as an inflammable and dangerous of the world shall be given from day to lantic, he admitted that it could not be swashbuckler who will not have his As a duty to truth, and without a be built to make the voyage. It must cer who affirms, if Mr. EDWARDS did try at large if the Hon. COLEMAN LIVword of comment, we record here con- be a leviathan of an aeroplane equipped affirm it, that the arbiter of Benton's Ingston Blease made no conditions spicuously the fact that yesterday, the with four 200 horse-power motors work. fate "is doing his best" and "cannot twenty-eighth of February, found the ing in pairs alternately and fed by four be bothered with petty complaints" be-Mexican situation at its acutest and capable of carrying ten men and 5,000 ership that must be distasteful to the Secretary of State of the United pounds of food for a flight of 100 hours, thoughtful Americans and misleading States of America away again on a ALEXANDER DUMAS, engineer, would be to the State Department. regarded as a dreamer by Mr. ORVILLE WRIGHT, who says:

"You do not increase your lifting power with the size of your plane surface. railroad locomotives. You lose efficiency heavily instead of gaining it with an in- for him now.

The triumph of a Russian inventor can railroads. All forms of property in his "aerobus" bears Mr. Waight out: political disposition to regard them as increasingly affected with a public interest which, according to contemporary political theory, becomes increas- for more than eighteen minutes. A ingly paramount to the considerations light aeroplane with a moderate spread of private ownership. In consequence of "canvas" will go faster and further legislative tendencies are everywhere to than a heavy machine equipped with strip private ownership of property of powerful motors, and Mr. WRIGHT deits essential prerogatives of control and clares that the greater the horse-power use. The shell of ownership is still con. the less reliable the motor is. Neither ceded, but its substantial contents are VEDRINES nor GARBOS uses a big aerobeing extracted. The railroads present plane, nor did the German aviator who the most extreme case of what this proc- was credited with a fight of 1,000 miles.

The great Pennsylvania Railroad sys- It is singular that the transatlantic m has so many points of contact enthusiasts are overlooking the shortwith American economic life that its est stretch of ocean, that between St. experience can warrantably be taken as Vincent in the Cape Verde Islands and typical of the situation to which the Pernambuco in Brazil, which is 1,619 common carriers of the land have been miles as the crow flies; some fifty miles reduced by the course of politics. Last could be cut off by landing north of a month. I am sure he told the truth.

# The Actor's Play.

patronizingly of dramas written by a year." actors, although there are enough famous instances of works of this kind. They were commonly supposed to sacrifice life to theatrical effect and reasonableness to the opportunity for the play fast and loose with the dignity display of the talents of the performer, of the true servant of democracy and It cannot be overlooked, however, that not suffer for it? Let him know that the present season has brought forth henceforth his days as the representafour very successful plays that are the tive of Angelina county are as the passwork of actors. "Seven Keys to Bald- ing slips from the calendar. pate." "Grumpy." "The Things That Count" and "Too Many Cooks" are certainly among the most popular dramas seen here this winter. And that he "was smart but not wise"? they deserve the cordiality with which the public has received them. This estimate of their popular value must not be construed as any proclamation charge reasonable rates for the public of epoch making merit. They are taken in comparison with the other works

that the theatres have offered. The return of the actor and playwright was inevitable. The present trouble with the theatre about which so much is heard is altogether due to the presence of the amateur dramatist. Following one or two brilliant but dangerous models, the men who are endeavoring to supply the dramatic stage to-day have departed widely from its approved rules. They have either been ignorant of them or have ignored them. It is perfectly true that the conventional theatre of the '80s did need some sort of reforming. Its manner had icinal poison was necessary. But the

cue. The success of their plays will them. It will attract attention to the public enjoyment of the works of men who respect the laws of the theatre. After a while other playwrights may come to have the same respect for them, even if they cannot exercise them with equal facility. Then there will be fewer inquiries as to what is the matter with the theatre.

# Did Consul Edwards Say These

Things? The United States Consul at Juarez, THOMAS D. EDWARDS, does not seem to be honored in El Paso across the river by the enterprising newspapers convincing Mr. BRYAN that the General Hence, no doubt, "Saratoga chips." is doing his best and ought to be Let the spirit of PHINEAS T. BARNUM trusted. Certainly the Secretary of be summoned: State has shown a most remarkable inspiration and information come? In the Los Angeles Times, which covers the frontier with its correspondents, we find an interview with the Hon. THOMAS D. EDWARDS that may answer the question. It will be remembered that the American Consul at Juarez, at the Financial Chronicle ventures to ask if request of General VILLA, made a forit is an exaggeration to say that "the mal report of the death of WILLIAM railroad system of the United States S. Benton without investigating it. is rapidly drifting toward bankruptcy" In the interview referred to Mr. Ep-

"I will not say that I am a Villacista, but I do say that he [General VILLA] is doing the only thing possible under the circumstances. In my despatches to the Department all this has been explained. and I have been assured that my actions have received the approbation of the De partment chiefs.

"No American newspaper man whose newspaper criticises VILLA can enter Mexico without danger of execution, and cannot do anything to prevent it. I cannot depart from my fixed policy

mplaints, and it would be imprudent for any one to pry into his affairs. "He is doing the best he can under the circumstances and all of these things have

been reported to the Department at Wash-

ington, and thus far have met with full

approval.

We are reluctant to believe that the American Consul at Juarez talked in this amazing fashion about the Constitutionalist General who bestrides Chihuahua like a Colossus, and if Mr. EDWARDS did nothing of the kind and accomplished with any machine now in affairs pried into is not true to the existence, but declared that one could life, but we assert that a consular offand a half tons of petrol. It must be trays a sympathy with VILLA's lead-

By the way, neither President Wrison nor Secretary BRYAN was originally responsible for THOMAS D. En-WARDS. He was bequeathed by the Aeroplanes are not like steamships and Taft Administration. But the President and Mr. BRYAN are responsible

Representative MARTIN DIES of Texas was very happy in his brilliant remarks needs to relax and keep quiet. upon Jeffersonian simplicity under the friends, however, will read with inpresent Administration, but may we credulity that his heart has been afmake so bold as to predict that perchance the wit of Beaumont may live to rue the day upon which he let his tongue wag in such a freely unceremonious manner? To laugh indirectly and with subtle mien at the humble simplicity of the great Commoner himself England.-London Outlook. is an act of lese majesty almost without parallel in the abounding records of of England. imprudence.

A Washington despatch reports the scintillation of the Texan Swift in these unbecoming words:

"And on account of the terrible pace that somebody has been setting here in Washington, another Cabinet officer, the great Secretary of State, exclaimed in anguish that he could not live on \$1,000 I have great faith in our Commoner, but somebody has made the pace so hard in the capital of our republic that one of our servants, the great Commoner, cannot live It used to be customary to speak in this city in befitting style on \$12,000

> Can it be that the Hon. MARTIN DIES does not wish to return to Washington The Hon. William H. Tapt. for another term? Does he imagine that beneath rude inurbanity he can

Did the wit of Beaumont ever hear of the old fashioned New England schoolmaster who told a clever youth

# Sea Changed Slang.

Our British brethren are now studying a little of the eccentric vocabulary of baseball, wherein "southpaw" and "charley horse" are not the loveliest or the least mysterious words. What a sea change of meaning will those noble vocables suffer when they fall into the hands of some of the trans atlantic collectors of the vernacular and colloquial American and English of the day. Mr. J. REDDING WARE, for instance, whose "Passing English of the Victorian Era" is stuffed with marrowy British and incredible American slang. A few specimens will show how difficult is the art of transplant ing slang. That strong meat of speech is easily spoiled by an ocean voyage Thus "hairpin" is defined by Mr. WARE bich is obtained grown as circumscribed as its subject as "simpleton.". We should hate to matter. A pull at the bottle of me- think, if we could remember, how many years ago "That's the kind of hairpin I am" was on the lips of multitudes. Was it contemporary with those once

national ballads "Shoo Fly" and "Cap- THE RELIGION OF WASHINGTON. have a result important to others than tain Jinks"? And didn't that "hair- He was Not a Delst, but a Christian and pin" mean simply "person," "chap," "fellow"?

On the opposite page of the "dictionary of heterodox English, slang and phrase," "gun-flints" is defined as "people of Rhode Island." This may be taken from Bartlerr's romantic work on "Americanisms," but can anybody in Rhode Island or the Providence Plantations point to an instance? When, Plantations point to an instance? When, no Divine Providence governing the affairs of men; one who holds that God is not to them? "Tanglefoot" we know by hearsay, but Mr. WARE gives "tangleleg" as "Anglo-American" for "whiskey." "Tammany" in the sense of "bribery" may have some accuracy, but who ever heard it in that sense? "Saratoga" our delightful friend makes "Saratoga" our delightful friend makes to Divine Providence. He ascribes the success of the Revolutionary cause to Divine Providence. He ascribes the success of the Revolutionary cause to Divine Providence. leg" as "Anglo-American" for "whisof that town, where he is suspected of "Saratoga" our delightful friend makes admiring General "Pancho" VILLA and equivalent to "anything large, huge."

" 'Seen the elephant' : climax, witnes faith in the good intentions of General the finish, from the universal American VILLA and given him the benefit of circus, whose chief attraction in country every doubt. Whence do Mr. BRYAN's places to the elephant. Therefore the phrase means proud exultation and is applied to boastful persons."

Another treasure in the great bed of WARE is "'sub,' abbreviation of subject, very common in the U. S." Is it? "Jee" is "an oathlike expression. First syllable of 'Jerusalem'." Is "money bugs" for "millionaires" in use in this country? "Big bugs" is, and therefore this bright lexicon knows it not. A "'bummer,' originally a commercial traveller, from one who booms. Now a noisy 'cad'." "Bunko" means "doubtful, shifty. From S. America. Heard in Liverpool." Part of Mr. WARE'S example is "In Cleveland he was taken sions of actual swearing," will happen to the esoteric McGraw-Comiskey dialect when Mr. WARE culls it for his "VILLA cannot be bothered with petty pext edition?

> Has Commissioner FETHERSTON, who is praying for rain to remove the snow, noticed that the new moon is a dry moon? But what Mr. FETHERSTON needs most to contemplate is not his moon overhead but his streets under foot.

> The Roosevelt party discovered a river hitherto unknown.-Rio de Janeiro des-

river in the Amazon basin would be singularly deficient in energy.

"Before I would sign such a bill I yould resign and go off into eternal ob-vion," said Governor BLEASE to-day, vetoing a bill for medical inspection of children attending public schools in Rich land county .- Columbia, S. C., despotch. It would be a great relief to the counabout going into "eternal oblivion."

"Where do pins go?" In Texas most of them go into the President just now.

May Linited States Commissioner JOHN A. SHIELDS soon return to his post of duty! It is inept to speak of him as "the aged Commissioner." as some of the newspapers do. It is true that he has served the Government fifty-nine years, but it caught him young, and at seventy-four he is still youthful and full of work. The fact that he has been Commissioner thirtyeight years has no note of superannua-tion in it—a brief period in the life of fected by overexertion. It was never so before, and the Astor House Veterans Association, of which Commissione SHIELDS is one of the most respected members, can think of his heart only as being always in the right place.

WASHINGTON was the mortal enemy of He was rather the immortal enemy

The report of the "test mobilization" of three army corps in Turkey by ENVE Pasha must be read in the light of an intimation that when the Parliament meets in March the decision of the Powers in regard to the Ægean Islands will be denounced.

If there is anything that ought to make a prudent man pause in this Mexican situation it is the thought of the pensions. -Representative MARTIN DIES Yes, the total expended would be incalculably larger than the sum of the

damages suffered by American property holders in Mexico. It is immaterial what I am called so Mr. TAFT is no pretender. To the

one ex-President who is called "Colonel." American adventurers must Mexican citizens in order to join the rebel army. This order has been issued by PANCHO VILLA, the rebel commander.— Chihuahua despatch.

end of time there will probably be only

What then would become of them if they crossed PANCHO?

# A Twentieth Century Prayer.

Lo. Thou hast made Thy flaming suns And set them circling free in space : nd Thou hast made those darker ones Outcast forever from Thy face, Those wandering stars with quenched Lost in the blackness of the dark

O Maker of each undimmed sun In sole dominion o'er its spheres That in their rounded orbits run Serenely through the perfect years, Look down in pity on our world

Our world with pathway all amiss, Misshapen by the central strife. Between the lords of woe and bliss, Of dark and light, of death and life. Help us, in these our latter days, search this darkness and its ways To find the pivot of the night;

And heal earth's guidance, rent in twain, That brings into a world of light Death and the evils in its train. This lost star hidden from Thy face. Up from the primal fall Thou'st shown

The way of life to mortal breath: o'man's estate through leaf and stone, From change to change, we've fought with death : Grant, with Thy last great gift of mind, The prince of darkness we may bind! M. E. Bungan.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SO: IN view of the statement recently reported in the public press that Washington was not a communicant of the church, indeed that he was not a Christian believer, but

One who holds that there is a God, but arated from tt

Now the doctrine of Divine Providence

vine Providence.

Truly, Washington, if a delst, was of a unique type, all alone in his class!

Was it the habit of delsts at that period Was it the habit of deists at that period to fast all day strictly, as Washington's diary shows that he did on more than one occasion when a public fast was proclaimed? Or to attend regularly upon the services of the Christian church, and to insist upon his officers and men in the army doing the same? Or to practise the habit of secret prayer, as there is overwhelming testimony that he did; for example, that of his aides, Colonel Temple and General Knox and General Porterfield, and his nephew and private secterfield, and his nephew and private sec-tary, Robert Lewis?

That he daily and diligently read the

That he daily and diligently read the Bible is attested by his wife, by Mr. George Washington Custis and others. In his early career as a soldier he had sharp correspondence with Governor Dinsharp correspondence with Governor Din-widdle because of the latter's delay in sending a chaplain to the regiment; and, in the absence of one, he himself con-ducted prayers in camp in at least three different camping grounds. He read the burial service over General Braddock, and ascribes his own marvellous escape from ascribes his own marvellous escape from death to the special providence of God in Liverpool." Part of Mr. Ware's example is "In Cleveland he was taken for a bunko man." "Deadbeat" is a "pauper, lost his last copper," and "dead give away" is "a swindle, deception." And so on. What in flaxation, if we may use "one of the more remarkable hypocritical American evactors of actual experient." "will heppen of was broke and Washington was called the second of the content of the special providence of God.

Between his marriage in 1759 and the outbreak of the Revolutionary war this outbreak of the Revolutionary war this course, as the old Truro Vestry Book shows, in planning for and building and furnishing churches, providing for send-time a young man to England to take orders, and in ways too numerous to mention acting just as if he were a Christian believer! And when the storm of war broke and Washington was called of war broke and Washington was called to command the armies of the patriots he continued to mask his deism and in numerous public orders and private letters to express the sentiments which usu-ally indicate Christian belief. For in-stance, in a private letter to General Nelson he says

spicuous that he must be worse than an inside! that lacks faith, and more than wicked that has not gratitude enough to acknowledge his obligations.

In view of such utterances the tion that Washington was in reality a deist constitutes a very serious assault upon the honesty and integrity of that greatest of American patriots; for he is greatest of American patriots; for he is on record in words of his own as a believer in the Christian religion, and in the divine nature of its author, and therefore if he was not a Christian, but a delst, at the time he wrote the words to which I refer, then he was a hypocrite and a deceiver of his countrymen. The words to which I refer occur in his address to the Governors of the States in 1783. He speaks of the many blessings enjoyed by America: "Above all the pure and benign light of Revelation," and exhorts to the practice of "that charity, exhorts to the practice of 'that charity humility and pacific temper which were the characteristics of the Divine Author

of our blessed religion."

There lies on my table as I write a copy of George Washington's daily prayers. It is a facsimile of the original manuscript in Washington's own hand-writing, entitled "The Daily Sacrifice." is a prayer for each day of the Here is an extract from the prayer

Pardon my sins; remove them as far as the east is from the west, and accept me for the merits of Thy Son, Jesus Christ. I submit the alternative is clear and unavoidable; either Washington believed in the Christian religion as a revelation from God and in Jesus Christ as its Divine Author, or he counterfeited that beilef and is convicted a deceiver and a

nicant of the Church? doubt Commissioner Shields has tized in the Episcopal Church; that he words which never sounded in the ears of worked of late too hard at his desk and needs to relax and keep quiet. His all his life; that he was a peculiarly be granted if the license be used modestly. regular attendant upon the service of the church, these things cannot be denied. Of course he was not confirmed. There was no Bishop in the Colonies in those

Lossing, the historian, says: "He was a member in full communion Protestant Episcopal Church." V ton Irving says: "General Washington and his wife were both communicants."
Chief Justice Marshall says: "He was a Chief Justice Marshah says. He was a sincere believer in the Christian faith, and a truly devout man." His diary shows that when in attendance on the first Congress in Philadelphia he went to church six times the first three Sundays. President Madison says: "Washington was constant in his observances of worship, according to the received forms of the Episcopal Church." Bishop Meade of Virginia, a careful investigator, show of virginia, a careful investigator, shows that Washington was a communicant. Miss Nellie Custis states that her grandmother, Mrs. Washington, often told her that General Washington always communed with her before the Revolution.

Satisfactory evidence establishes the fact that Washington received the communication in the Presidential Church in Morristown during the Revolution. eral Porterfield writes: "General at Philadelphia

union in the Presbyterian Church in "General Washington was a plous man, a member of the Episcopal Church. I saw him myself on his knees receive the Lord's Supper at Philadelphia." Major Popham affirms that he attended the same church in New York as Washington during his Presi dency, and states: "I sat in Judge Mor dency, and states: "I sat in Judge and-ris's pew, and I am as confident as a memory now laboring under the pressure of 87 years will serve, that the President often communed, and I have had the privilege of kneeling with him."
s other evidence to the same effect.
The doubt concerning his being a

The doubt concerning his being a com-municant arises from the fact stated by Bishop White, that he did not remem-ber having seen Washington commune while in Philadelphia. The memory of this divine, though his testimony was this divine, though his testimony was given forty or lifty years after the event, may have been correct. If so, it amounts only to showing that at that particular period of his life Washington was not in the habit of communing, but let it be remembered that it was the custom of the Colonial church to administer the communion only at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide, three times a year.

RANDOLPH H. MCKIM.

WASHINGTON, February 27.

WASHINGTON, February 27.

He Can't Stop. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: When THE SUN opposed Mr. Mitchel for Mayor I decided that I would discontinue my daily practice of reading both morning ning editions. I have discovered and evening editions. I have discovered that it is not so easy to stop a habit which has grown to be a part of my every day life; and here I am again getting the news, sunshine and extra men-tal manhium. tal pabulum from its columns and evening, as of yore.

PERRY LUKENS, A reader of THE SUN twenty-two years next June. New York, February 27.

They Love New York Too Well. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The chief trouble in connection with the problem of the unemployed is this: Each unemployed person wishes a job in "dear old New York"; none other will satisfy him. As long as this desire is so strong New York will always show an abnormal reportion of unemployed persons.

Norwalk, Conn., February 27.

STATE PRINTING GRAFT. The Antiquity of Conditions Ple but Foreibly Set Forth.

but Fereibly Set Forth.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir; Webster defines "news" as "fresh information of something that has lately taken place at a distance, or of something before unknown." The fact that "the tide rose at Søndy Hook yesterday" might be classed as news to transmit to Albany to-day under the first definition, but it could hardly be published as such under the second statement. It is likewise as true that the fact that "graft flourished in Albany yesterday" might be classified as news to-day for New York, but of hardly more surprising interest than information concerning the tides. Every extra rise, discovered in either tide or graft, might interest, but long descriptions of the well known progress of fixed conditions seems a waste of space in your valuable columns.

In The Sun of February 24 I see "State Printing Graft \$300,000. Hennessy finds In The Sun of February 24 I see "State Printing Graft \$300,000. Hennessy finds men in ring are sharing big spoils at Albany," &c. Good! Hennessy must have been reading The Sun of March 30, 1912, and the "Report of the special committee of the Senate appointed to investigate the city and county of Albany, transmitted to the Legislature March 29, 1912." That is where he found the "J. B. Lyon Comis where he found the "J. B. Lyon Company, the Argus Company and the Journal Company"; that is where he found ont that "the gross extravagance in the expenditure of public money in Albany for public printing is simply scandalous."

And that is where he discovered "these transactions havening years refer years. transactions happening year after year (1896 to 1911) were, of course, collusive and anticipated." That is how it became known to him that "the bidding for these contracts was thus a sham, a farce and

disclosure of the figures down to 1913 and shows the highest tide yet. His "duplication of charges, padding of print-ing, collusive bids, &c.." even down to the tabulated figures, were all set forth at length in the report and in the news of

the day.

The tide rises, and so does graft at Albany. The tide ebbs, but graft never. Reports and investigations and messages from outraged Governors have as much effect upon the forces of graft as have the bulkheads of Seabright and the commands of Canute on the progress of the tides.

Why does not THE SUN learn from these sly knaves? Keep your matter set up and in future you can run it over again with only a change in the date line and an

increase in the figures.

These things will continue as long as the people expect the executives to devote themselves to running the legislative branches of the Government instead of being, as originally intended, the responsible head of the executive branch, charged with the administration and enforcement of the laws as made and held to account for every deficiency in the departments under them. We need not another line added to the statutes to stop the rascals and jail the knaves if the present laws were enforced. The repetition of inves-tigations has established a school in which A. OUTRAM SHERMAN, NEW YORK, February 28.

"LIBRARIOLOGY."

What the Admirable Bookarian of the

Newark Bookstube Has to Say. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: You find fault with me for using the word "librariology." I confess that it may on first view offend the judicious. But will you not grant me some license by reason of the occasion? I wished to catch the eye of the merchant of these parts who or the occasion? I wished to catch the eye of the merchant of these parts who suffers poverty sadly and is always very busy at his travel worn ships. Would "bibliology" arrest him? Surely, no. Would "bibliotechnics" lead him to look down the page? Not for a moment. "Lidown the page? Not for a moment. "Library" he knows, and all the ologies are his friends—and there you are.

And why not? Did not the Romans borrow from their betters, the Greeks, and did they borrow according to your rules, or according to their taste and their need? Do I wrongly read our poet from up Digentia Valley when he says:

[And I have shown you that the need wa Indicis monstrare recentibus abdita reruir

Pingere cinctutie non exaudita Cethegia Wickham puts it very well in prose: If so be there are abstruce things which y require new terms to make them will be in your power to frame

I hope you do not mind that you seem here to be referred to as the Cethegus of that most Horatian of all journals The

NEWARK, N. J., February 28.

# An Irish Heroine.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Long Island Clan-na-Gael on Sunday evening. March 1, will honor Emmet's mem at the Brooklyn Academy of Music is well that his memory should be kept reen, but it is nevertheless fitting that the self-sacrifice of Ann Devlin should not

When the patriot leader was arrested and a case was being planned against him, all efforts to force the humble little serhis revolutionary plans were was thrown into prison, bayonete on a number of occasions and at another time half hanged, but all to no purpose; her lips were sealed. For a number of years after Emmet's execution she was kept a prisoner, but never revealed any-thing, even though large sums of money were offered her, and she never was far from poverty. After her libe lived to a ripe age, but died in After her liberation her body was only saved from a pauper's grave through the generosity of Dr. Mad-

1733.

I hope the Clan-na-Gael on March I will include in its tribute to the gallant young leader of Ireland's hopes some reference to the unselfish patriotism of Ann Devlin, who remained true to Ireland until

BROOKLYN, February 27. The First Submarine Boat

From the London Chronicle.

Our modern submarine is the direct descendant of the diving bell, which had proved that air could be supplied for breath ing purposes under water. England can claim priority in this kind of adventure, although the first submarine boat on record was the invention of a Dutchman enough, she was propelled by oars. By command of James I., the trial trip of this grandparent of submarines was made on the hames. The chief secret of the inventor, Drebell, was described thus: "The composition of a liquid that would speedily restore vital parts as would make it again for a good while fit for respiration." was never disclosed. Plymouth Sound, near which A7 has just gone down, was the scene of the earliest submarine disaster; for here it was that in 1774 a too sanguine ex-perimenter named Day made a descent in a reasel of fifty tons-and never came up

How Will March Come in This Year? March has always had two masks Which she loves to flout; One she wears when coming in,

When the raging blizzards blow, Roaring fierce and bold, ten we see her lion's mane All of tawny gold.

When the peaceful zephyre waft Then we see her lamblike head

But if she should be in style Yearn for fashion's rig. Shall we know her if she comes

In a purple wig? MOLANDOUSEN WILSON.

# URGES UNCLE SAM BE **AGENT FOR JOBLESS**

Conference en Unemployment Says Federal Bureau Is Best Solution.

WILL DISTRIBUTE LABOR

City Club Has Bill to Have State Chain of Employment Agencies.

A Government labor bureau, under the Department of Labor, with throughout the country, was the solution offered for the problem of unemployment by the national conference on unemployment, which closed its two days ses yesterday with a luncheon at the City

This suggestion was made in the form of a resolution drawn up at the morning meeting in the Metropolitan Building an attended by delegates from societies fifty-eight cities and twenty-five States.

At the luncheon that followed the moraing's meeting, the club's committee appointed to inquire into the need of public employment exchanges in New York made its report recommending the establishment of a bureau of employment within the New York State Department of Labor.

A suggestion for a bill was offered to establish this bureau, and Morris L. En chairman of the committee, urged that it was not too late to get it before the Legislature and have it passed if a big or delegation attends its public bearing Albany.

One of the speakers at the R was Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury, who outlined the work that the city is now doing for the une There is no need of those who are out of work besieging the churches, he said. The Municipal Lodging House is ready to take care of every one and will give them bet-ter accommodations than the churches could and meals as well.

To Examine Hom

Beginning to-morrow, Commission Kingsbury continued, the city will tal more constructive measures in dealing with the Municipal Lodging House crowd. Two doctors and their assistants, Dr. James Alexander Moore and Dr. Max Schlapp, will examine about 2,000 measured the dealing to get definite facts as to why they are out of work and what they are fitted

nmissioner Kingsbury said he feels that the abnormal condition of unen that the abnormal condition of unemployment is improving and can see a betterment in the last twenty days. The situa ment in the last twenty days. worst it is not as grave as in 1907 in Mr

worst it is not as grave as in 1907 in Mr. Kingsbury's opinion.

"The Municipal Lodging House cansus has been more than double in the last two months what it was last year during that period or the year before," he said. "When Mayor Mitchel took office he found was read title hour in the waiting rooms." men packed like hogs in the waiting rooms of the city piers and on the boats. They were fighting like doss for an inch of space and I had to call police reserves to

Cots and Blankets for All.

"Since the first of the year we have more than doubled the capacity of the Municipal Lodging House and have ar-ranged it so that every man in the overranged it so that every man in the over-flow that cannot get into the lodging house gets a cot and a blanket."

To protect the city against men who have no desire to work a plan has been made since the snowfall to require an hour's work for a bed and another hour for a meal. The jobs available have been trebled. "We are going to take active stens to

dealing with the question of the unem-ployed," Commissioner Kingsbury said, dealing with the question of the unemployed," Commissioner Kingsbury said, "and I can say for the Mayor that we are going to get something started now."

Other speakers at the luncheon were Prof. Charles Richmond Henderson, Seeretary of the Chicago Commission on the Unemployed, and Meyer Bloomfield, direc-tor of the Vocation Bureau of Boston.

Among those present were Julius Henry ohen. James DeLancey Verplanck Cohen, James DeLancey Verplanck George Haven Putnam, Prof. Edgar Daw Dr. Fabian Franklin, Dr. John Andrews, Owen R. Lovejoy, Miss Ida M. Tarbell, J. Aspinwall Hodge, Dr. E. T. Devine, Paul M. Warburg, Seth Low Pierrepont, Paul Kennaday, Benjamin C. Marsh, Calvin Tomkins, Miles M. Daw-Marsh, Calvin Tomkins, Miles M. Daw-son, George W. Alger, James J. Higginson, George Gordon Battle, John R. Shilloday Miss Mary Van Cleek, the Rev. Gaylo S. White and Miss Alice Carpenter.

Labor "Clearing House."

The resolutions passed at the morning session provided that the proposed Gov-ernment bureau of labor "supplement the work now being done by State and municipal bureaus, to act as a clearing of information and to further the d tion of labor throughout the country when the distribution will not make for the deterioration of the present standards of wages, conditions and hours of employment of American workers or impairing their efforts to improve them.

Establishment or reconstruction of free State agencies was urged to conform with these principles: "First, that appointments and tenure of office be governed by the merit system and be placed beyond the control of political parties; second, appro-priations should be sufficient to make the priations should be sufficient to make the agencies effective; third, that the agen-cies should constitute a network of central bureaus so as to constitute a truly nationa system; fourth, that every bureau should be required to register each application and position secured; sixth, that fre-quent reports be made; fifth, that the bureaus remain neutral in all trade dis-

The resolutions recommend that private employment bureaus operated for profit be brought under control of the Federal

Government.

The City Club bill provides that a fifth bureau be added to the State Department of Labor, a bureau of employment. It is proposed to have employment officer in New York. Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester Utica, Jamestown, Albany and Bingham-ton and such other towns as the Commis-

sioner may direct. A chief superintendent is to be in charge of the bureau. "Each office," according to the proposed bill, "shall give notice of the existence of any labor disturbance to all applicants who may be affected thereby, but shall not refuse its services to any person by reason of such disturbance. No fee or compensation shall be charged or ollected from persons applying for employment.

JERSEY CITY PLANS HOSPITAL. Will Build \$250,000 Addition to

Present Structure. Plans are under way for the erection of a \$250,000 addition to the Jersey City Hospital. A conference was held yesterday afternoon between Mayor Frank M. Fagan, the members of his board of hospital trustees and Architect John T. Rowland, when the matter was discussed as length.

The addition will be larger than the present building and will face on Baldwin avenue. The proposed expenditure has been informally approved by the Board of City Commissioners, but the required bond issue has not been authorized.